Public Libraries

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(Except August and September)

Vol. 7

April, 1902

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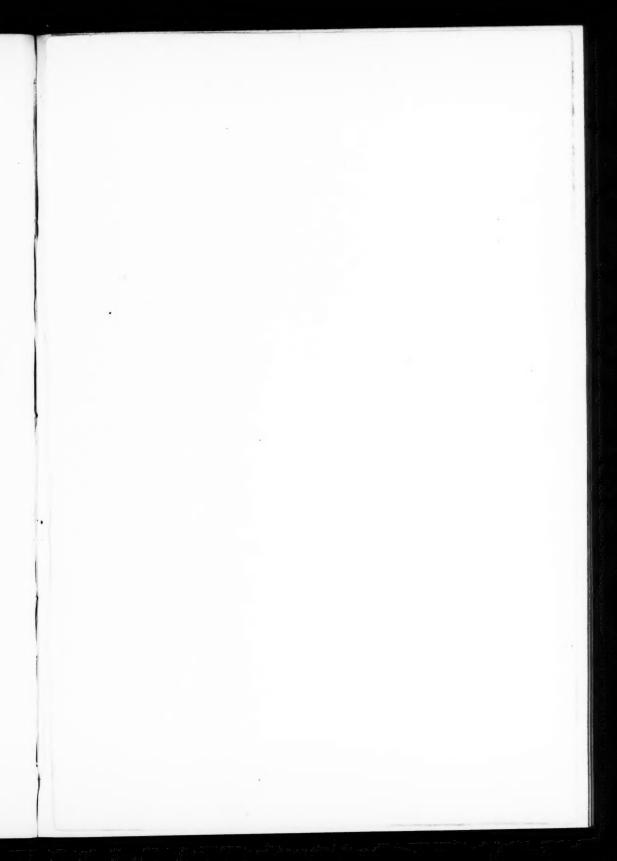
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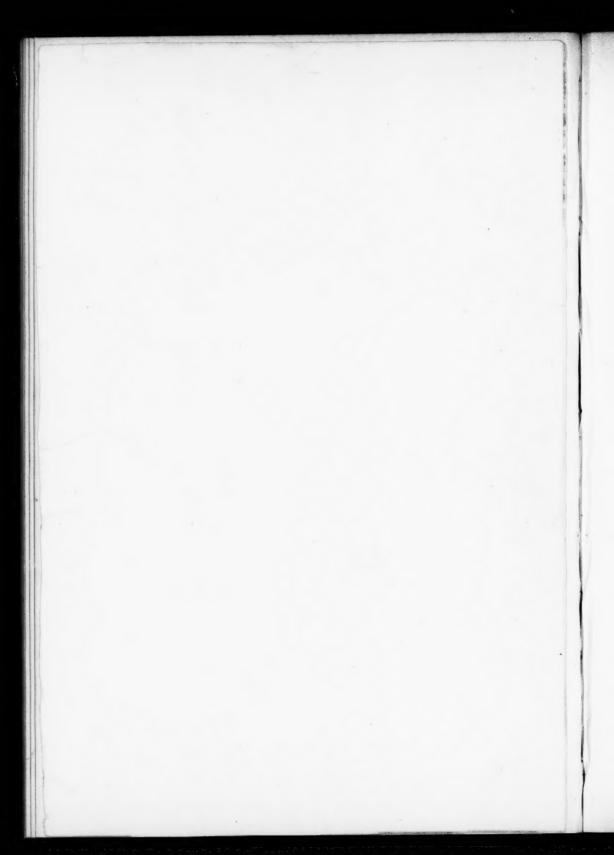
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Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

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No. 4

Author and Title Marks in Fiction be that I have never been confronted Joseph F. Daniels, Agricultural College, Fort Cellins, Colo.

There is a great difference of opinion concerning the use of numbers, letters, or both, in combination, for the purpose of identifying volumes in any classification as they stand on the shelves.

Shelf order of itself is not difficult; but when we wish to obtain shelf order, expansion, and alphabetical or numerical arrangement, there arises many uncertain attempts of differentiation which may or may not carry through the intricacies of the combination.

Confusion comes usually with the effort to minimize the number of letters, figures, or marks in order to lessen the total labor in a library, and often it is caused by instruction from good authorities which are too brief, or which give too many schemes from which to choose. I find that the librarians of the smaller libraries who have little or no training, or who have had little experience of any sort, are misled by generalities and fall down, with good advice at their side, because the very little things have been taken for granted by their instructors.

The worst, the most arduous labor that has fallen to me is the readjustment of fiction and biography in two of the libraries that I have had turned over to me for repairs. I have tried a fiction plan during the past six years and I feel some confidence in it. The libraries of which I have been in charge have not exceeded 20,000v., and it may with the real difficulties of fiction mark-

I have adopted the following scheme for fiction, and it may be that some librarian can point to some vital defect in the outline. I shall be glad to know of any real objection.

The rule should read nearly as fol-

I Fiction has no class numbers or

other designation for class. 2 Fiction is marked by author and title.

3 Fiction is arranged first by author marks, either by the Cutter-Sanborn table or by the new Cutter table (not yet published).

4 The shelf order of each author is arranged by title marks.

Title marks are to insure an absolute alphabetical arrangement of each author, in turn, by his titles.

6 The variety of titles of each author is not always to be depended upon; many authors using almost the same words for titles of different books, as in the case of Henty.

7 Titles by the same author are, however, never exactly the same.

8 The first letter of a title is often the first letter of more than one title by the same author, as in Henty's books.

9 The expansion in title marking should be confined to the title marking, and should not be thrown back onto the author marking which needs its own expansion prerogatives.

it has been assigned, but such expanauthor names for which there is no provision in the table, where two or more authors insist on claiming the same author number. Expansion within an author is provided in the title marks as planned in this outline.

10 For title marking use the first letter of the first word of the title, omitting the article (a, an, or the) and the first letter of the second word of the title, omitting the connectives between (which, by, from, etc.), selecting the substantive or important word as the second word for the title marking. Use the letter next following the first letter of the second word for the third letter in the title mark; for a title of one word only use two letters, thus:-

| Defoe-Robinson Crusoe | - | - | D3 |
|-------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| Rives - The quick or the dead | - | - | R6 Q-I D8 |
| Du Maurier—Trilby | - | - | D8 |
| Henty-By pike and dyke | | • | H ₅ : |
| By sheer pluck | - | • | H52 B-S |
| 1st duplicate | - | - | H ₅₂ B-S |
| | | | |

I have made considerable effort to find a case where it would require two letters in the first word, or more than two in the second, but I have not found one yet. There seems every possibility that Henty, for example, might make a title beginning with B, which would destroy the absolute arrangement by alphabet, but I cannot find such a case.

The danger lies less in the second word.

If, in such rare case, a first word of a title be repeated in one or more titles by the same author, a second letter may be taken from the first word to preserve the strict dictionary plan, or, rather, the alphabetical plan.

I have tried this plan with a fairly representative collection of fiction presenting nearly all the variations likely

An author number once given should to occur, and all that have so far ocnot be expanded for the author to whom curred in all the fiction that I could find cataloged or listed. I like it and I sion should be reserved for unexpected should recommend it above everything that I have tried. I have wrestled with most of the plans now in print, and I have always found that each plan did not give all the things which I have found in the plan outlined here.

For biography, I have a similar plan, but I have not tested it sufficiently to publish it JOSEPH F. DANIELS, Librarian of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Popularizing a Library*

Edward Wilder, president of library board, Topeka, Kan.

How to popularize a library? This is a large subject, and under this caption one might range over the entire field of library work, from inception through organization, legislation, construction, equipment, and operation.

The matter is subject to classification under three main headings: popularization with and in the board of trustees—with the supporting public—and, with the reading public.

While I have sufficiently high ideals under the first head, our trustees have practically destroyed my ambition by seldom turning out in force to the few meetings which I have the courage to demand of busy men, and by saying sometimes: What is the use? You will do as you please anyway. We have been accustomed to this condition and do fairly well under it. But the popularity of the library in the board of trustees should be a vital, active quality rather than a case of "absent treatment." All of you, except those who like to have their own way, will easily recognize the many ways in which the library might be popularized with the directors to very great advantage.

Popularity with the supporting public is of the utmost importance. only after a library is munificently endowed that the famous aphorism of W.

^{*}Read at the second annual meeting of the Missouri Library association, Oct. 25, 1901.

H. Vanderbilt, as to the public, can be them with his lance, which is perhaps safely indulged in, and the management allow itself or its employés to get too far away from, either in advance or to the rear of, the judgment or prejudice of the great body of intelligent financial people. Some of the phases of danger tion? Doubtless you have all been frein this line will be touched upon under

the next heading.

While it is better for the library to be operated under a fixed tax levy, distinct to the judgment or inclinations of succities that this levy will provide funds for the purchase of books, or special equipment, or additions to the art gallery, which in many cases is an important educational feature of the public library. The library should be popularized with the supporting public by constant, tactful effort. Permanent book funds should be solicited; contributions of rare or valuable books, engravings, photographs, paintings, bronzes, casts, marbles, should be secured. The busy, successful men who do not have time or occasion to read the books in the library should be frequently reminded that, It is more blessed to give than to receive; that no better use can be made of a portion of their annual surplus than to give it to a public library or art gallery; that a voluntary addition to the library of some distinctive or valuable thing will continue giving pleasure to thousands during all the long years to come, and will become more and more a source of satisfaction to the donor is, with many excellent persons, like olives or the sister of the Mikado, an acquired taste. It should be systematically encouraged.

The third and most important subdivision, popularizing the library with the reading public, will surely bring me to disaster, for it has to do with all those methods of operation and administration in which experts will be found at every turn sitting in full armour firmly upon their hobbies, ready larization may get little assistance, and to ride down to the death the non-pro- indeed be greatly handicapped by un-

but twisted into an interrogation point.

What shall be the measure or test of popularity? Shall it be circulation; and if so, shall it be numbers, or quality, or both, and if the latter, in what proporquently impressed with the numerical superiority of ragtime concert and vaudeville audiences over those of classic musicals and legitimate drama. from the "general fund" and not subject It seems to be much the same in literature. Human nature, or, rather, the cessive councils, it is only in very large higher nature of many, seems to need as many recesses as the youngest schoolboy, and more Saturday afternoons off than there are days in the week.

> If increased circulation is to be our criterion we shall be tempted to buy too much of the ephemeral literature with which the market is always flooded, and the time might come when ambitious librarians would offer graduated prizes for literary gormandizing, without regard to the shocking increase of mental and moral indigestion which would result. It requires some nerve to calmly see your neighbor's circulation increase more rapidly than your own, even though you are satisfied that an analysis of the details of each might account for it by his larger purchases of light fiction.

> Increased circulation is not to be scorned, but the conscientious librarian will insist that it must be of good quality before he will accept it as evidence

of the right popularity.

Granted that the principles and pracduring all his life. The habit of giving tice of the management are sound as to the quality of the accessions, there seems to be two very important elements in popularizing the library. One is the inanimate, the other the animate

equ pment.

Except in the case of libraries which are just in process of creation, when location, surroundings, appearance, convenience of interior arrangement, furnishing, etc., may be decided with particular respect to attractiveness, popufessional who dares but gently touch fortunate inherited conditions or feations should be so agreeable that every visitor will unconsciously desire to remain under the influence, and will consciously desire to return as frequently as possible.

While there are representatives of majority are probably from small communities, averaging like my own, and to these I am mainly addressing these suggestions, for several obvious reasons.

The inanimate instrumentalities should be as agreeable, simple, and di-

rect as possible.

While I can appreciate the advantages of a scientific catalog in certain libraries with a certain clientage, I believe that for the average western public library the ambition to emulate the large libraries and the scientific experts in this respect should be held somewhat in check. I believe money and time spent in a simple printed catalog, with frequent supplements given free, one in each family, is better, and will more effectively bring the library into increased use, though it may not satisfy the librarian's secret aspirations for renown. Whatever expenditure is made for catalogs should be rendered most effective by free distribution, rather than by small sales and much dead stock. The catalog in the home is a constant advertisement; it encourages more careful selection; it saves the time of the desk attendant.

card indexes in the records of my office, and would have a card catalog in the library whenever possible, I would not let it satisfy the public necessities or convenience, or interfere with the free distribution of catalogs and frequent

supplements.

The local papers should publish the accessions weekly or monthly. Besides being a convenience, it is a useful ad-

vertisement.

Since my boyhood's experience as a books by numbers only, I have not been lose in popularity.

tures. From the first glimpse of the able to escape the conviction that, where building as it is approached, the sensa- the catalog and conditions permit, as is most easily the case in small and medium libraries, calling by author and title has important advantages, and has to do directly with popularization. Besides permitting a borrower to frequently and easily revise his list, it gives a quicklarge city libraries in this audience, the witted attendant an opportunity for honest discrimination, to the satisfaction of many readers who are really indifferent to the order of their reading, and who will be pleased and stimulated by the unrecognized assistance.

> Whether permitting the public free access to the shelves is conducive to popularity, or, rather, whether popularity can afford to be secured in this way, is an open question. Much depends upon local conditions and clientage. The disadvantages seem to me serious enough to justify the limitation of the privilege to certain hours and to students or serious readers; at least, to ex-

clude the fiction department.

I am a firm believer in the advantage and popularity of a children's department, with free access to the shelves. presided over by an attractive person who loves children, and enjoys stimulating and guiding the fresh and impressible minds. No other department of the work seems to me more important, or more productive of good results, than an ably managed children's room. It will grow in popularity with children and parents.

Every convenience or instrumental-While I am a very extensive user of ity by which the resources of the library may be increased, and brought more easily to the attention and within reach of readers, especially the real seekers after knowledge, is a means of popularizing the library, even though the circulation may not be materially in-

But, after all, the greatest factor in making the library popular is the animate instrumentalities—the staff. If the librarian is a crank, if he has an overbalancing fad, if he is a martinet or borrower at the Mercantile library of a devotee at the shrine of red tape, con-Boston, under the rule of calling for stitution, and by-law, the library will

The staff is apt to take its cue, consciously or unconsciously, from the chief. The public is frequently stupid and unreasonable. The staff should lack of courtesy.

The librarian should be selected not simply because of his technical fitness. but because of qualities which will attract others to him, and inspire in his subordinates the love of usefulness to others, the desire to help every seeker, to be patient with the ignorant and not only with a book, but with a recollection of willing service.

I know of no business in which a corplague.

Perhaps I cannot better close my modest offering than with a paraphrase, in all reverence, from holy writ respecting the Sabbath. If the staff will bear constantly in mind that librarian and assistants are made for the public, and not the public for the librarian and assistants, I am sure that all other things making for popularity will in time be added unto them.

Through the State department Pres. Butler of Columbia university has been notified of the receipt of a dispatch from Minister Conger at Pekin, giving full information as to the gift of books and other material to illustrate the instruction in Chinese subjects to be undertaken on the new Dean Lung foundation. It is the most comprehensive collection of books that has been made in China, consisting of over 6000v. and treating of every subject known to Chinese literature. The work was originally undertaken by a commission of eminent Chinese scholars appointed by Emperor Kang Hsi, who reigned from 1662 to 1723. The gift is invaluable from a scientific point of view; the monetary value is estimated at about \$7000.

Binding for a Public Library John Cotton Dana, librarian, Newark, N. J.

Recent investigations into the subnever be so, nor ever show irritation or ject of leather indicate that none of it, not even the best, can be depended on to last for many years even under fairly favorable conditions. The trouble comes not from heat, or gas, or both, as was formerly often supposed. Leather has within itself that which leads to its own destruction. Modern book-cloths, some of them, look well, stand handfoolish, and to send every visitor away, ling well, and perhaps will not rot with time. The safest thing seems to be good honest cloth with a minimum of filling of any sort. All this is impordial, responsive, cheerful spirit is more tant; so also are the topics of thread, important. Degeneration into machine strings, tape, sewing; super loose and service should be avoided like the tight backs; joints, end-papers, headbands, protected corners, lettering, etc. But knowledge of all these is not sufficient to the wise management of the binding of a public library. The binding in such a library is chiefly-probably often more than 75 per cent-that of recent popular books, largely novels. The judicious binding of these books this is the important thing. Expensive books and files of periodicals for reference use, these can be entrusted to agood binder straightway, with a few suggestions as to style, material to be used, lettering, etc.

The question of the popular book presents itself somewhat like this: The book is soiled outside, fairly clean within; the cover has parted from the leaves in front; several leaves are loose and two of them are frayed at the edges; at the back several of the outside folds are worn through, and the label is off. Here are some of the questions: Is this the only copy in the library? If not shall we rebind it, or has its vogue passed and can we better afford to throw it away than to put money into it that it may stand idle on the shelf? If it is still somewhat popular, is it a novel we care to encourage the use of? Was it bought in the day of its youth, before its demerits were discovered, and can we now-in view of the purchase of other later books at least as good—venture to put the money its binding would cost into a better book? Or, is it absolutely of the past and, though harmless, quite useless save historically considered, and, thus considered, will it ever be wanted in this library? If not, shall we put more time and money on it, even to the extent of giving it care and shelf-room, or let it go? Is it a passably good book, but now out of print and therefore expensive of time to replace, and when replaced very rarely called for? If so, shall we put it again on the shelf, or let it go and strike it once for all from our list?

If it is a pretty good book and in constant demand how shall we treat it? If a new copy can be got for 24 cents shall we pay 22 cents to rebind this one? Is rebinding, clerically considered, as cheap as buying and shelving a new copy? Will this copy last, after rebinding, as long as would a new copy of the same edition? If it is to be rebound, shall it go to the bindery now or wear a little longer as it is, or be mended a little first? Will mending and further wear injure its wearing qualities after it is finally rebound? If there are other editions does this sample indicate that this particular edition is the most economical one to buy hereafter, etc.?

These are a few of the questions the binding expert may be expected to be able to answer, and to answer quickly. To answer them calls for a knowledge of paper, type, and binding generally; of authors, publishers, editions, and prices; of popular books and books passé; the present demand in the particular library in question, and of that library's policy as to book selection.

One might know much of the history of binding, of Grolier, Chivers and Mr Super of Allalong, and still be very poorly equipped to look after the binding in a public library.

Men blame my songs because they find no strain*

Of censure for the evil and profane,

Why should I give their wickedness a tongue? The good I praise; the base I leave unsuug.

-Arthur Chamberlain, in April Lippincott's Magazine.

Should the Local Library Have a Museum Department?

Melvil Dewey, director of New York State library

A state library which by law is also to collect museum material asks if it is wise for local libraries to try to make such collections, or whether it would be better to concentrate the museum at the state library. Ideas on these points are crystallizing rapidly. Every state must have a museum collection and it is best maintained as a part of the library. There are many articles of great historical interest that could not properly belong to any other institution; but the same rule applies to local libraries. There are articles connected with local history which should be preserved and which would not be valued elsewhere. Every local library ought to have a museum. Then comes the difficulty of deciding whether any special object belongs to the state or local library. It is easy in the case where a strong state or local interest is evident, but many articles could go with equal propriety either in the state or local library. But this same difficulty occurs with books. The tendency is more and more to provide adequate fireproof quarters at the state library, which then has much the best claim. The local libraries are more and more crippled for space, and both in books and museum collections will be driven as a matter of administration and economy to give much material to the great cyclopedic collection which each state is bound hereafter to maintain. The tendency must in the nature of things be toward these great central collections. As a rule the local library will keep things of purely local interest only, unless it has special endowments, rooms, and facilities for making a general museum collection widely useful, and preserving it safely for posterity. They have no right to expose to loss from theft or fire rare things which should go safely down to our descendants.

Reference Work With Children*

Belle S. Hanna, librarian, Greencastle, Ind.

Believing that the formation of a wise reading habit and the love of good books are the greatest safeguards that can be thrown around young people, the cultivation of this habit becomes one of the principal objects of all those who have them in charge. Habits are formed by actions oft repeated and are early learned, hence the necessity of right thinking on the part of parents the best results may be gained, for we claim that the real growth and character development of the child depends largely upon the reading matter placed within his reach.

If we can aid young people to cultivate a habit of reading, help them to acquire a knowledge of what to read, and teach them a good method of readlaying the foundation upon which a strong character may be built.

The province of the library is to inform, to amuse, to inspire; or the result of all reading is, first, information; second, recreation, and, third, inspiration. Reference work deals only with the first of these, that is, reading for information; and that with children is much wider than with adults, in that it includes not only the finding of the material, but also instruction and training in the use of that material. Reference work with children would include all work or help given them at the library that would lead them to gain information as to the real use of books. Aside from supplying material on various topics, it means that the librarian is responsible to a certain extent for the intelligent use of that material by each to gain information on the subject in hand, but he is to learn while gaining it the use of reference books in general; is to become familiar with such books, learning to hunt down a subject.

It is possible to so train the children

that come into the library so one may turn them loose with the reference books, feeling sure they will be able to find their own way. They are to learn that the library is a workshop as well as a pleasure place.

Much is said, more has been written, about children's reading, their books, and the relation of their reading to school work; but the use of books as tools in delving for knowledge does not receive the attention it deserves.

Mr Dana says the destiny of the child and teachers, as well as librarians, that is not affected by the ability to read, but by the use he makes of that ability.

The ability to read, then, is merely a means to an end. If we would have grown people more appreciative of the value of the public library, and better able to use it, we must give more time to the children, to their training in the use of the library and its tools. They should be trained to read topically, geting, we shall have done much toward ting from many books the information on any special subject.

They should learn to know what a library is, what it contains, and how to use it; how to read with economy of time, by making use of topic and page headings, tables of contents and index, the card catalog, Poole's index, and such other helps as the library may contain.

We cannot begin this too early, for these, our future citizens, are eager and ready to fall into line. Make them feel that the library is not merely a pleasant place but a workroom, the good use of the tools therein an absolute necessity would they have their education complete. In brief, they must be made to see in the familiar use of the library in all its departments such results as will make it an actual necessity in the pursuit of knowledge.

Do your best to make each child feel individual child. Not only is the child that you are personally interested in the complete solution of the question under investigation.

> Those of you who last summer laughed at J. K. Hosmer's droll way of giving expression to the absurdities that occasionally come under the observation of the librarian may, perhaps, recall a story he tells of a little one

^{*}Read at Indiana Library association, Indianapolis, Oct. 30, 1901.

coming to him with a question, hoping learn that classes are being sent in to gain a solution: What animal fa- from the schools at regular intervals to mous in fable made a daring leap which be taught by the librarian. Very good excited great merriment and afterwards wherever and whenever this is practicaresulted in an elopement? Says Dr ble; but how many of the librarians of Hosmer, I looked up the answer and it our state have time for class instrucwas one of my early triumphs as a librarian: The cow jumped over the moon, the little dog laughed to see such sport and the dish ran away with the spoon.

Yes, perhaps we are called upon to spend time on things that seem at the time trivial and unprofitable, but I claim that taking interest in any topic the children may present is not time wasted, and we are there in the library not only to supply needs, but also wants.

The library and the school act and react upon each other. We have to find out how can the library be made most serviceable to the child in the daily performance of his work in the school, while with the teacher rests the problem of how can the school life be ordered so as to give him the greatest to be an hundred-fold. possible command of good books in after life.

The best results come where there is hearty cooperation between teachers and librarian, and it is only of late years that any such cooperation has

been attempted.

assistant to the school in the education of the children. Its judicious use will have known otherwise. serve to broaden and enrich the prescribed course of the school. No amount of discussion about books can take the place of personal contact with the books themselves. Hours spent delving in books have much to do in the development of the child.

The children, then, are to be taught the use of dictionaries and encyclopedias, of gazetteers and indexes. They are to learn how to use the library for essay work. In short, they must learn how and where to dive for the pearls

concealed therein.

In some of the larger libraries we recreation, for inspiration.

tion?

I suppose ours is not far from an average library. With 7000v. we lend something like 28,000v. each year; our three reading tables are comfortably filled most of the time during school year, in the early evening are crowded with readers, most of them doing reference

work.

Having no assistance in my work I if, by doing so, we gain their confi- have found that while work in classes dence; for in the world of little people is utterly impossible, individual work is lies the librarian's greatest opportunity, most effective; that it pays to give time to children, to teach them the use of these guideposts to the wealth of information contained in the library; that one child who has been quietly shown how to use them gladly passes on his knowledge to the next one, and so the leaven spreads through the schools, and the result in proportion to the time actually given by the librarian is sure

The testimony of our teachers is that the school children do show marked improvement in their ability to handle books, getting more from them and getting it in less time than they were able to do formerly, and that their reference work in the library has brought The library, then, is to serve as an them in contact, hence made them familiar, with many books they would not

S. S. Green has said: Bear in mind that while you cannot have too much knowledge, a good librarian needs to be a walking bibliography rather than a walking encyclopedia. And this is certainly true. You need to tell not so much what, as where and how.

Reference work with children

To sum up, then, the gist of the whole matter, we need to know clearly the following points:

1 Object of library work in general. 2 Books are read for information, for

3 Subject deals with, first, reading for information.

4 With children it includes not only this, but learning how to use the library

5 Reference work with children the librarian's greatest opportunity.

6 Library a workshop as well as a pleasure place.

7 Destiny of the child not so much affected by his ability to read as by the

use he makes of that ability. 8 Show personal interest in the child; look after wants as well as needs.

9 No amount of discussion about books takes the place of personal contact with the books themselves.

10 Children are to be taught the use of the great helps contained in the library; catalogs, indexes, etc.

II Best done individually rather than in classes in most libraries.

12 Librarian needs to be a walking bibliography rather than a walking encyclopedia, though she cannot have too much knowledge.

13 Testimony of teachers as to pupil's ability to handle books for information compared with former times.

Reference work with children requires much enthusiasm and perseverance, great patience and tact, and full faith in the mission of the library; and when the present library movement, with its hearty cooperation between librarians and teachers, has had time to exert its influence over even one generation, unlimited possibilities will unfold.

A New Idea in Library Reports

Attendance of trustees-The Lindsay (Canada) public library opens its annual report with its list of trustees and number of meetings attended by each during the year, giving a similar record for the five members of the book committee, the attendance averaging from one to eight meetings. Many of us have kept these records privately, but few have ventured to print them, though in a public library it is only fair for the public to know how faithfully its trustees discharge their duties. M. D.

A List of Interesting Books

The Springfield (Mass.) City library has added to its many useful publications a series of Brief bits of interesting books, which have been carefully selected by Mr Dana and other members of the staff. These lists cover a large variety of subjects, are for free distribution, and patrons may have them on request. Each list includes on an average 25 books, to which are attached the call numbers, and the lists can be used as call slips by checking the books wanted. Some of the librarians outside of Springfield may be interested in seeing these lists, and so a few of them will be given from time to time.

Lives of interesting people Collective

Brooks, G. Dames . . . of colonial days. Fields, Mrs A. T. Shelf of old friends. Guerber, H. A. Empresses of France. Higginson, T. W. Contemporaries. Hubbard, E. Little journies to homes of Amer-

ican statesmen.
Mahan, A. T. Types of naval officers Pond, J. B. Eccentricities of genius.

Individual

Alfred, King, Story of. By W. Besant. Bismarck, Prince, Life of. By F. P. Stearns. Browning, R. and E. B. Letters. 2v. Cody, W. ("Buffalo Bill"). Last of the great

scouts. By H. C. Wetmore.
Gillespie, Mrs E. D. Book of remembrance.
Huxley, T. H. Life and Letters. 2v. Ed. by L. Huxley.

Jones, Paul, Commodore. Life. By C. T. Brady.

Larcom, Lucy. A New England girlhood. Moody, Dwight L. Life, by his son. Moody, Dwight L. Life, by his son.
Napoleon; the last phase, By Earl Rosebery.
Parker, Theodore. By J. W. Chadwick.
Washington, Booker T. Up from slavery.
Washington, George. True George Washington. By P. L. Ford.
Bushnell, Horace. By T. T. Munger.
Carroll, Lewis. Life and letters of. By S. D.

Collingwood.

Coleridge and Southey, Reminiscences of. By J. Cottle.

Cromwell, Oliver. By T. Roosevelt. Drummond, Henry. Life of. By G. A. Smith. Elizabeth of Austria. Martyrdom of an Em-

Evans, R. D. Sailor's log. Franklin, Many sided. By P. L. Ford. Green, J. R. Letters. Ed. by L. Stephen. Hamilton, Gail. Life in letters. 2v. Ed. by H. A. Dodge. Kropotkin, Prince P. A. Memoirs of a revolu-

Lincoln, Abraham. By N. Brooks. Lincoln, Abraham. Life of. By I. M. Tarbell. Lowell, James Russell and his friends. By E. E. Hale.

Martineau, James. By A. W. Jackson. Penn, Wm. True William Penn. By S. G. Fisher.

Potocka, Countess, Memoir of the.

Riis, Jacob. Making of an American. Stevenson, R. L. Letters. 2v. Ed. by S.

Washington, George. By N. Hapgood. Whipple, H. B. Lights and shadows of a long episcopate,

A Memorial Library Window

A beautiful window of American col ored glass has recently been placed in the Newark (N. Y.) Public library, by

Bethlehem, who have approached and are conversing with a Roman guard. He is armed and carries a lighted lantern. The colors of the classical costumes are extremely rich against a background of fields, foliage, and deep purple mountains. In the deep, rich sky of early morning shines the star of the east, its bright rays lighting up the lines of the domes and walls of the distant city of Bethlehem. The peculiarly beautiful rendering of this effect, also that of the lighted lantern in the hands of the guard, shows how charmingly American glass in the hands of an artist of ex-H. C. Rew, as a memorial to his wife, perience in this work can produce an



process of erection. The library was a gift to the town from Mr Rew, and is planned similarly to the Carnegie branches in Pittsburg, Pa. The window is directly in front of the entrance.

The subject of the composition of this picture window is suggested by the first two verses of the familiar hymn, Watchman, tell us of the night.

The design is most original in its inception; the subject is one that has rarely been illustrated. It represents four pilgrims attracted by the star of York City.

who died while the building was in the effect of luminosity not to be approached by any pigment.

The picture portion of the window, while possessing much of realism, is imbued most decidedly with a decorative sense. On either side of this panel are two smaller ones treated in an ornamental way (somewhat architectural), which bear two verses of the hymn.

Beneath the picture is inscribed: 1841. In Loving Memory, Theresa Mehetabel Irwin, wife of Henry C. Rew. 1900.

This window is the work of the Church Glass & Decorating Co., New

Library Notes

029.1 Order of pages-The strong presumption is in favor of treating manuscript pages like a pamflet or printed circular, but for folded note paper the order of pages, four, one, two, three, is clearly better. On the typewriter it saves refolding the paper for the second page. In pen writing it saves blotting, and so lets the ink dry black. If only two pages, it saves half the labor in copying and in reading, the sheet opens out with the two pages in sight at once. On the small note paper, steadily growing in favor (the size just double the size of the standard postcard), by using the fourth and first page and then writing across the other way when the sheet is reverst, it saves one change of paper in the machine. These reasons are so clearly good that they override the presumption in favor of a pamflet order, so that those who study these minute details, as a skillful factory inspector studies the slightest saving on a process, are pretty sure to adopt the fourth, first, second, third order for folded sheets.

029.1 Writing on both sides of paper-Many people make themselves and their correspondents needless trouble because they have read somewhere that they should write on only one side of the paper. This is true of copy for printers, who in a rush often wish to cut the sheets into takes; but even printers have no difficulty in setting from both sides of a leaf of printed copy. In correspondence it is much better to avoid paper so thin or transparent that the writing shows thru, and to use both sides if more than the first page is needed. This saves a trifle at every point. The operator picks up only one sheet, saves repeating correspondent's name and paging, saves paper in long letters, saves postage and, chiefly, saves the correspondent from having to paste or pin the sheets together with the risk of separation in the files, and the undue padding out of letter files. It is just as easy to copy letters so written. This is a serious matter in large correspond- water. It will not affect the print.

ence, and many years' observation convinces me that the arguments are all in favor of writing on both sides of the sheet unless it is to be cut up for mounting or for takes in a printing office.

029.3 Librarian's duty as a book destroyer-The common conception of the librarian is that of a preserver of books, incapable of doing them injury. In some cases it may be his distinct duty to disregard this tendency to make a fetish of the printed volume. Sentiment for costly and rare volumes is commendable, but the ordinary publication has nothing more sacred about it than has an ordinary bundle of merchandise. Of course a book catalogd as part of a library has its value increast, but a book that can be replaced for \$1 in any bookstore should be destroyd without hesitation whenever by cutting it up for clippings or other uses it can save more than its worth of labor. The instinct of unconscious reverence for a book leads many people to spend \$2 worth of time in copying extracts when they could buy a whole copy for \$1 and cut out what was wanted in much more convenient form.

Besides this, the new century librarian is going to be forced, by the torrent of books coming into his possession, to send more freely to the papermill those soild and worn beyond farther use, and others printed in so large editions that Then, too, conduplicates are valueless. trary to all traditions that a librarian always wishes books given to him, but never gives away to others, agencies are started by which libraries will by and by be centers for distributing books as gifts as well as loans. With the progress of the suns we are getting broader conceptions of the good that may be accomplisht, and are willing to override old notions if it is clear that a given amount of time or money will produce better results for the public in MELVIL DEWEY. some new way.

To remove writing from a printed page, a safe agent to employ is chlorin

Public Libraries

| Library | Bureau | - | - | - | - | - | Publishers |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|---|---|---|------------|
| M. E. A | HERN | | | - | | - | - Editor |
| Subscript | tion - | | | - | | | \$1 a year |
| Five cop | ies to one | libi | rary | | | | \$4 a year |
| Single ni | ies to one umber | | | - | - | • | 20 cents |

PUBLIC LIBRARIES does not appear in August or September, and 10 numbers constitute a volume.

It is only ten weeks now till the meeting of the A. L. A. at Magnolia, Mass., and as information as to the plans grows clearer, the prospect of a delightful meeting grows more certain. The Massachusetts Library club and other library folk in the vicinity of Boston are planning to make everything possible to yield pleasure and profit to the visitors. Full information up to date will be sent to anyone desiring it by applying to F. W. Faxon, Dorchester, Mass.

THERE is reason to expect that one of the most effective agencies for helpfulness to the small libraries that has been tried, will be found in the series of library institutes to be started this month by New York State library association. The committee in charge, of which Mrs H. L. Elmendorf is secretary, has planned very carefully to make these meetings helpful and practical. It is most strongly hoped that trustees especially can be reached by this method.

The subjects to be considered are: How to select books, How to order books. The business record of books bought, How to arrange books on the shelves. Catalogs good and bad, Principles of a charging system, Necessary records and reports, Suggestions as to how to increase one's efficiency as a librarian. In addition to this program, which will be carried out by short talks from a different team of trained librarians in each district, one public evening meeting will be held in each district, to which all interested will be in the public library will be discussed by two or three good speakers.

As has been well said by another, the work of committee and volunteers is entirely a labor of love, and if out of their busy lives these people can take the time for this effort, certainly it would seem that librarians and trustees throughout the state should be willing to make some sacrifices to meet them half way.

It is a questionable policy on the part of the various state library associations and library clubs to hold meetings at the time and place of the A. L. A. meeting. There is much business on hand for the A. L. A. that members would find interesting even if not in direct line with their individual work, widening their library horizon and giving them a better grasp of the whole situation. When has anyone ever had all the time he wanted for individual conference with special members? Added to this there is much that is interesting, helpful and restful in the vi-cinity of Magnolia that will be quite worth the seeing and enjoying if there is only time to take it in. The library schools alumni perhaps cannot meet in such numbers at any other place, but certainly there is no reason for bringing in state and local associations for meetings at such a time. Library doctrine of higher order can be had in the A. L. A. meetings for the librarians and trustees, than can be found in any distracting side gatherings in state meetings.

The request which has been made so many times for a list of about 1000 books to start a small library has been most excellently met by the Suggestive list of books for a small library. This has been compiled by the Wisconsin Free library commission, and is recommended by the library commissions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Idaho, and Delaware. It deserves the highest praise, and is unexcelled as a selected list. Every book listed is good.

trict, to which all interested will be invited and where the public's interest there are specific directions for good in the public library will be discussed by two or three good speakers.

In addition to the list of 1200 entries there are specific directions for good plans of selecting, ordering, and receiving books, as well as information as to

how to deal with periodicals. No small library should fail to procure a copy of this pamphlet, and it ought to be in the hands of everyone interested in buying books for libraries, particularly for children.

THE spirit of a better understanding of the scope and purpose of the Library of congress on the part of the congressmen is evident with each succeeding year, as the needs of the institution are considered. This is plainly seen this year in the treatment of the new positions provided for in the legislative bill now in conference. There is no disagreement as to the increase of force and it can be considered as granted. All positions asked for in the estimates have been allowed, excepting that two at \$1800 are provided instead of two at \$2000. An important increase, involving a new appointment, is that of the head of the Division of manuscripts, for which a salary of \$3000 is granted in place of the one at \$1500 heretofore provided.

The bill as amended in the senate increases the fund for the purchase of books from \$60,000, provided in the House bill, to \$100,000 as asked for in the estimates. The amount finally to be granted cannot yet be stated. Certain increases of salary asked for have, also, in part, been granted in the bill as amended in the senate.

The following increase of force is under consideration. In the Catalog division: 2 assistants at \$1800 each, 1 at \$1500, 5 at \$1400 each, 5 at \$1200 each, 3 at \$1000 each, 3 at \$5000 each, 2 at \$800 each, 3 at \$720 each; making a total increase of force of 24 in the library proper at an increased cost of \$27,560.

In the copyright office: 3 clerks at \$1400 each, 1 at \$1200, 1 at \$1000, 2 at \$900 each, 2 at \$720 each; making 9 net increase of force in the copyright office with \$9640 increase of cost.

Much can be expected when these new assistants are allowed, as Mr. Putnam's plans are large for increasing the usefulness of the library, and it is to be hoped that success will attend his efforts.

Notes

McClure, Phillips & Co. have issued book notes on many of their publications, giving a sketch of the book and also of its author. These are given on a slip which may be tipped in the book or put on the bulletin board.

Those wishing the Library tracts should order them from the A. L. A. Publishing board, 10½ Beacon st., Boston, and not of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The tracts may be had at 5 cents a copy or at \$2 a hundred in lots of 50.

The Twentieth century edition of the Decimal classification is not likely to be issued within the next year. The multitude of duties before the editor precludes the possibility of his finishing it, much as he would like to do so.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are arranging to print every month the best eight illustrations from each of their magazines, The world's work and Country life in America. The plates are printed on good paper with the idea of their being used in bulletin work. The Country life in America pictures will follow the changes of the seasons, while the World's work illustrations will more closely follow current events, with portraits of distinguished men and incidents of contemporaneous importance. A special price is made to libraries.

The Evanston (Ill.) Public library has just issued a graded and annotated list of 500 books in the school libraries' department of the library. The books are classified by subject first and then by school grade. Added are good stories for boys, for girls, cowboy and Indian stories, and a list of reference books for children. The list has an author and title index. The books have been carefully selected and will doubtless be exceedingly useful in helping the teachers to lead the pupils to "what to read." The list was prepared by Elizabeth P. Clark, assistant in charge of reference and school work. It may be had for ten cents by applying to the Evanston library.

College and University Libraries

Having received a number of questions from various sources as to library conditions in the colleges and universities, it occurred to me that a report on this subject might be interesting. I have ventured, therefore, to give here the result of asking for a report from a number of librarians of these institutions as to the present condition and future plans, including any item of general interest that might seem fitting to them to include. The response for the most part has been generous-more material having been sent than can be used at one time. Several very interesting reports have been held till another time. There is much worthy of praise and consideration in these re-M. E. AHERN. ports.

Brown—I find that, as compared with what we were and were doing nine years ago, we have been almost entirely made over. We were then open 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. on week days. We are now open 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. on week days, and I to II p. m. on Sundays. We then had two department libraries; we now have 14. We then reserved a few shelves of books for special class use; we now reserve 3000v. in the course of the year. The library force consisted then of two persons; it now numbers seven, besides as many student assist-The work of the reference librarian is a development of the last few years, and is our strongest hold on the students. The most distinguishedevent in the library history of the university is of course the acquisition of the John Carter Brown library, but that is too great a subject to be treated incidentally.

Perhaps as interesting a single item as I can give is the founding of our collection of works on International law, in honor of Henry Wheaton, LL.D., Brown, 1802. The additions are chiefly the gift of William V. Kellen, Ph.D., Brown, '72. It is our purpose to build up in the direction of texts and author-

Naval war college at Newport, which specializes in maritime law, and the Boston Athenæum, which is collecting diplomatic papers, thus combining to make this corner of New England a headquarters for the study of international law. In connection with this I might mention the rapidly increasing use which we are making of our fine set of U.S. government documents. It has been consulted more in the last five years than in all its previous existence. H. L. KOOPMAN.

Bryn Mawr-During the year just ended the library received two gifts for the department of archæology, one of \$2000 and one of \$1000. A part of this was spent for photographs, reproductions of coins and gems, and a beautiful model of the Acropolis, but the greater part was used for books. In accordance with the policy of the library from the beginning, the money was spent largely for periodicals. Sets of the Roman institute publications, and of the Archäologische Zeitung, were

included in the purchase.

The library is in such a crowded condition that additions grow more and more difficult to place. There is hope for the new building, however. Rockefeller has offered the college \$230,000 for a new residence hall and a heat and light plant, if the college can secure \$250,000 for a library building. The \$250,000 is really not all for the library, as this is to be built around three sides of a court, and the fourth side is to be closed in by a lecture building, the cost of which is included in this estimate. The plans for the building are not yet completed. The main features will be a second-story reading-room and 21 seminary rooms, each with two professors' rooms. The first sample of the building has, however, arrived, in the shape of two 60drawer catalog cases. These were finished by the Library Bureau in the soft brown which has been decided on as the interior finish of the new building. The cases are very beautiful, so much ities, working in cooperation with the so that one wonders at the continued

important change is being made in the cards, and when the revision was bebecause of the slowness of the process when extra assistance is not to be had. But when the announcement of the Library of congress cards was made it was decided that this justified the change to 33 cards. Part of the revision is being accomplished through buying cards from the congress galley proofs. The old catalog is being mounted on cards furnished for the purpose by the Library Bureau, and so far the plan seems to work very well.

ISABEL E. LORD.

California—The university, with the advent of a new president, is paying greater attention to the needs of its library. Over \$15,000 are being spent for books this year, besides which, by the generosity of Mrs Pedar Sather, a law library, now numbering some 4000v., has been begun formation.

An addition to the present building will be constructed immediately to ac-

commodate 80,000v.

This year a summer school in library science will be inaugurated under the general direction of Mary Floyd Williams (B. L. S, Albany, 1898).

A new and very greatly enlarged edition of the Cooperative list of periodical literature taken by libraries in central California is about ready for the J. C. ROWELL. printer.

Colorado-The library of the University of Colorado has added more than 2000v. during the past year, by purchase, and over 500v. by gift, thus carrying it over to the upper side of the 25,000 mark. When considered in connection with the limited appropriations available, and with the fact that our purchases are all in the line of the heavier technical, and hence more costly works, to the utter exclusion of "light literature," and almost so of belles-lettres, travel, and biography, this increase is by no means disparag-

use of the yellowish finish of oak. An working material has, of necessity been the policy, and, while this develauthor catalog. It was begun on 32 opment has undoubtedly resulted in a temporary neglect of the humanity porgun it was judged undesirable to change tion of the collection, it is for present purposes the most practical and substantial.

> The present absorbing interest with us, however, is a new library building. The sum of \$40,000 was included in our last legislature's appropriation for a new building. It was decided also to incorporate with it an auditorium. Both are badly enough needed. We have then facing us the problem of planning a library building, adequate to all present needs and susceptible of enlargement for future growth, combined with an auditorium with a seating capacity of ten or twelve hundred, all on an available limit of \$40,000. Perhaps some of the fortunate possessors of a \$300,000 or \$500,000 building can aid us in finding a solution.

But we feel that almost any change will, of necessity, be a betterment, and we must make a beginning, trusting to the generosity of coming legislatures to enable us to complete an edifice that will be a suitable home for our valuable, growing collection of books, and, architecturally, an ornament to our campus. ALFRED E. WHITAKER.

Dartmouth—The most important event with us is the reception of the Mellen Chamberlain library, which is now being cataloged. The collection includes 1884v. and many valuable pamphlets. Proviously we had received about 500v. and some very valuable manuscripts. The collection is rich in standard English authors, and particularly so in American history. Many volumes are finely bound; several contain rare autographs—Carlyle, J. S. Mill, Choate and Mackintosh-and the collection as a whole is finely representative of its former owner. In addition to a share in his estate Judge Chamberlain left us a generous sum for repairs and for a bookplate. Prof. Frank G. Moore of ing. Growth along the line of solid, our faculty has designed, and J. W.

Spencely has engraved, a plate, which for a university to undertake to store

we think is excellent.

We are making an experiment in the effort to solve the problem of departmental libraries. We lost so many books, and suffered even worse injury in the moral results in the college community, that we decided, reluctantly, to give up the method of unlimited access to the books and loan them out on slips. It is such a step backward in library method that I almost regret to say that it works well. A majority of undergraduates appear to derive more benefit from this restricted service than whon turned loose to find their way among some thousands of volumes.

Miss Newell of our staff will spend the next three months in Europe.

M. D. BISBEE.

Harvard—Pres. Eliot, in his report for 1900-1901, gives the following:

The increasing rate at which large collections of books grow suggests strongly that some new policy is needed concerning the storage of these immense masses of printed matter. The university teachers in arts and science, asked to indicate every year the books which in their judgment should be freely accessible to students in their several departments of instruction, are content to have about 55,000v. accessible without restriction to the direct handling of their students. This number includes the books which are in the readingroom of Gore hall, those in the various special libraries and laboratories, and about 2500 in the Harvard union. These freely accessible books may be called the contemporary working library for arts and science, or the total number of books which 2500 students, distributed among about 360 courses of instruction, may be expected to utilize. Again, 63,673 books were borrowed from the College library during the year 1900-1901. It may safely be inferred from these figures that there is already a large mass of unused, or very little used, books in the Gore hall collection of 367,000v.

It may be doubted whether it be wise recruits should be avoided, but without

books by the million, when only a small proportion of the material stored can be in active use. Now that travel and the sending of books to all parts of the country have become safe and cheap, it may well be that great accumulations of printed matter will be held accessible at only three or four points in the country, the great majority of libraries contenting themselves with keeping on hand the books that are in contemporary use, giving a very liberal construction to the term contemporary. If the Congressional library, the combined libraries in New York city, and the combined libraries in Chicago would undertake to store any and all books, making them accessible to scholars in every part of the country, the function of the thousands of other libraries in the United States might safely be considerably simplified.

In every well-conducted library the stamped date, put inside of each book when it is lent, supplies, in the course of years, the needed information as to whether the book is, for present use, dead or alive. An examination of the books once in five or ten years might divide the unused from the used. The unused might be stored in a much more compact manner than they are now, even in the best arranged stacks. The card catalog of a great library might also be divided into two distinct partsthe catalog of the dead and the catalog of the living books. When a card catalog numbers millions of cards, its daily use is greatly obstructed by the mere multitude of its cards, and much time is wasted in handling it, both by readers and the library staff. Such a division of the books in a library is repulsive to librarians, and to many learned men who like to think that all the books on their respective subjects, good, bad and indifferent, alive and dead, are assembled in one place. In a university, however, the main object of a library must always be to teach the rising generation of scholars. Whatever injures a library for the use of Learning's new

making it impossible for the library to two hours. We find it helpful to do serve also the needs of veteran schol-

Missouri—With the special purpose of strengthening the work of the High schools of the state, the university of Missouri proposes to send out among them a model high school library of history and English. The cost of the collection will be about \$150, and it is proposed to allow it to remain in each school about two weeks, long enough for the principal and the school board to examine it carefully and take action looking toward its purchase. With the library will be sent a circular giving suggestions for its purchase and installa-

The university keeps constantly in the field a man whose duty it is to visit the schools of the state, aid them by suggestions and report on their progress.

The course for school libraries which was planned for the summer school has been given up for this year on account of lack of funds, but the librarian will give a short course of talks bearing on the problems confronting the school libraries.

During the second semester of the current year, the librarian will give a course of lectures on the history of the book and the use of the library.

J. T. GEROULD.

Nebraska-Like most college libraries the most of our books are shelved in one main stack room detached from the general reading-room. In the readingroom is a general reference collection

as is done in most college libraries. to reserve the books in greatest use on special shelves, labeled with the name of the course, and it becomes absolutely necessary for the purpose of reshelving, by our pages, to distinguish between the reserved books and others which are to be returned to the main stack. To make this distinction we use labels which are pasted on the outside of the front cover of each book. Each book so reserved is then charged to the reserve shelves on the charging slips, which is filed in the charging tray at the desk. This makes it easy for our pages in picking up the books to distinguish at once the books to be returned to the reserve shelves from the books to be returned to the stack room, and the name of the course on each label serves to bring it back always to its place with the other books for that course. In a large course, where the number of books is several hundred, we preserve a regular arrangement on the reserved shelves, not by class number, but by one, two, three order, as indicated by the small labels on the back. The key to this order is a chart arranged alphabetically by authors and referring to the number on the back.

J. I. WYER.

Ohio-In 1901 Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite of Columbus presented to the Library of the Ohio State university a very valuable collection of government documents. Among them was a set of The War of the rebellion, official records of the union and confederate armies, and a set of Official records of filling half of the shelf room, the other the union and confederate navies in half is left empty for reserve books. the war of the rebellion, the former Students have free access to all books set being beautifully bound in red moboth in the reading-room and in the rocco. The presence of these books in stack room, and may use them at tables such good condition gave rise to the in the stack room or bring them to suggestion that they would form a fine the reading-room tables. As we have foundation for a collection of works on 250 students constantly using the li- the civil war, and Mr Outhwaite prebrary, the use of books is so large sented a communication to the board that it becomes necessary for our pages of trustees of the university offering to to collect all books not in use every establish such a collection, to be known

as the Outhwaite collection of works on the Civil war. This offer the trustees gratefully accepted and during the present year the work has been begun.

Mr Outhwaite, wishing to have all of the works in the library treating of the Civil war in his collection, offered to place a sun of money with the board of trustees equivalent to the value of the books on that subject already in the library, thus purchasing these books for his collection. This offer the trustees also accepted, and the money paid by Mr Outhwaite has been used for books treating of other periods of American history. The result has been that the Outhwaite collection of works on the Civil war has been put upon a sound basis and will undoubtedly form one of the distinguishing features of the University library.

The question of a classification for this special collection has engaged the attention of the library and a preliminary one has been drafted. It is hoped to submit it soon to the readers of Pub-LIC LIBRARIES, asking for criticisms.

OLIVE JONES.

Vassar-Plans for a new library building are under serious consideration. General access to the shelves and study tables near the shelves are features of the outgrown library building which it is desired to retain in a new building, while provision for the addition of a stack capable of enlargement should be made.

The library contains now 41,000v. and grows at the rate of from 2000 to 3000v. a year. Department libraries are limited to such books as are needed in connection with work in the laborato-

The librarian would be glad to know of successful buildings on the general plan suggested now in use.

A recent gift of \$10,000 from the alumnæ has been used mainly for the purchase of large sets. In this way have been added lately: Moniteur universelle, 425v; Chronicles and memorials cisions of the U. S. Supreme court, 48v.; 15,000.

Les grands écrivains de la France, 64v.; Corpus inscriptionum latinorum, 38v; Antike Denkmäler, 4v.; Comptes rendus à l'Académie des sciences, 218v.; Philosophical transactions of the Royal society of London, 180v.; Annalen der Physik und Chemie, 279v.; Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie, 39v.; reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H. M.S. Challenger, 53v.; Engler and Prantl's Die naturliche Pflanzenfamilie, 15v., and the Rowfant club reprint of the Dial. F. A. WOOD.

Vermont-The increasing use and accessions at the library of the University of Vermont put a correspondingly increased strain upon the small staff of workers. The 124 members of the freshmen class of this year were met by the librarian and given an explanation of the arrangement of the library and the main forms of catalog entry. interest aroused may be judged by the fact that the library has been a favorite subject for the weekly theme since.

A flourishing debating club taxes the resources of the librarian to make up the weekly bulletin of reference to materials, and is the cause of the dust being brushed from many volumes of the United States public document collec-

This library is, by degrees, putting all the United States executive reports which are, so inappropriately, included in the serially numbered Congressional papers, in place on the library shelves according to their subjects. Thus, the reports of the secretary of the treasury, the Mint bureau, and the comptroller of the currency, are with the other works on political economy, where they are much used by the growing and active Department of commerce and finance lately established in the university. E. E. CLARK.

Wyoming-The library at the State university located at Laramie is the acknowledged leading library of the state. It has recently purchased about 4000 reference and standard works, makof Great Britain and Ireland, 205v; De- ing the accession number reach

Library Schools

Illinois

May Martin, B. L. S. 1901, has been appointed to a position in the John Crerar library, Chicago.

The annual visit of the senior class to the libraries of Chicago and vicinity will take place this year between March 31 and April 5.

Pauline Gunthorpe, B. L. S. 1900, has accepted the position of head cataloguer in the Van Wormer library at the University of Cincinnati, to succeed Mary Thompson, resigned.

Margaret Budington, 1900-01, has resigned her position as assistant cataloger in the library of the University of Cincinnati to accept a similar pouniversity at Iowa City.

On March 18 the library students enjoyed a talk by Miss McCrory of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) public library, who paid a short visit to the library and the library school.

Her remarks were on children's work and cooperation between the library and the school. She indicated the underlying principles of the work and outlined the ideal conditions for it. Under such headings as environment, selection of books, personal work, work with the teachers, aids, including exhibits, books, picture bulletins, references in the catalog to pictures and articles in museums and exhibits, and the like, she gave a clear idea of the scope of the work, and many practical suggestions for carrying it out, illustrating her remarks in many cases with references to the work being carried on in the children's room and in the schools at Cedar Rapids. Her talk aroused great interest in the students and was fruitful in inspiration and helpful suggestion.

New York

report of the Library School, 1901. The cago.

report is in press and will be issued soon:

The understanding by the alumni and the public that college-bred candidates are much preferred, having resulted in applications from more college graduates than we have seating capacity for, has in natural evolution made this a graduate school. Maintenance of this standard will now work no hardship, as the other library schools afford opportunity for instruction of those unable to meet the higher requirements of the parent school. The faculty have therefore voted to advise all new applicants that from March 1, 1902, only graduates of colleges, registered by the regents in the college department as giving creditable courses, will be eligible for admission to the library school, sition in the library of the Iowa State thus formally making it a graduate. school. It is true that a first-class man or woman who has not been at college is better than a second or third-class college graduate, but the new action does not open the doors to all those who hold degrees, as the faculty will continue to select only those who give promise of making a practical success of librarianship. After Oct. 1, 1902, tuition fees for residents of New York will be \$75 for junior year and \$25 for senior year; for nonresidents, \$100 for junior year and \$50 for senior year. Each year the school offers better facilities and instruction and requires more from its faculty. Some students have preferred to pay others to do for them any state work not part of the library training; under the new plan all will pay more tuition, but as far as possible state work will be assigned with reference to its educative value.

> Susan C. Crampton, 1900-1902, has been appointed assistant reference librarian at the Carnegie library, Pittsburg, Pa.

Pratt

Bessie R. Baldwin, class of 1901, has The following important announce- been appointed to the position of asment will be made in the 15th annual sistant in the John Crerar library, Chi-

been made librarian of the Brooks memorial library, Brattleboro, Vt.

Washington

The department of Library science of the Corcoran Scientific school was established in October, 1897, under the supervision of Ainsworth R. Spofford, LL.D., the course covering two years. His able assistants are Henderson Presnell, M. A., librarian of the Bureau of education, and Hugh Williams, a graduate of the Albany Library school, now in the Library of congress.

The class of about 50 members meets five times a week, devoting eight hours to class work. This is, of course, irrespective of the time spent in preparing assignments.

The first-year pupils are making a thorough study of cataloging and the classification of books, using both the Decimal and Expansive systems.

The second-year class has considered the treatment of the book from the order department to its final restingplace on the shelf, special attention being paid to bindings and book plates. An exhaustive study of comparative cataloging has been made. The rules of the A. L. A., the Bodleian library, the British museum, Cutter, the L. A. U. K., Jewett, the Library of congress, the Library school, and Linderfelt, were compared in regard to many subjects.

Since the first of the year, the first and second year pupils have been treated to a series of lectures by Prof. Spofford on the Art of printing, which subject includes the history of printing, notable printers and their productions, printers' marks, etc.

Amherst summer school

The Amherst College librarian, W. I. · Fletcher, will offer a course of six weeks in library economy at Amherst, Mass., July 7-August 15. Tuition, \$15. Board and room may be had at \$7 to \$8 a week. Fuller information will be given on application. This brief course of study cannot be expected to fit one to Moines, Iowa.

Lucy W. Perry, classes '99-1900, has secure immediate remunerative employment, but it will add considerably to the claims one can make for such employment. It is especially adapted to provide persons already engaged in library work, but who have had no special training, with the means of improving their work and bringing it into accord with the well-recognized standards, qualifying them at the same time for promotion to better positions.

Inwa

The second annual session of the Iowa Summer school for library training will be held in Iowa City, Iowa, as a department of the summer session of the State university of Iowa, June 16 to July 26, 1902, under the auspices of the Iowa Library commission.

The commission takes pleasure in announcing that the instruction will be given by Esther Crawford, Western Reserve university library, Cleveland, Ohio: Annie Carroll Moore, children's librarian, Pratt institute library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harriet A. Wood, State university library, Iowa City, and the Secretary of the commission, Miss Tyler, assisted by visiting lecturers of recognized ability.

The course will continue six weeks, the last two weeks of which, from July 14 to 26, will be devoted to children's work under the direction of Miss Moore, the children's librarian of Pratt institute. This course will offer unusual opportunity to study this subject under one who has done much to give direction and value to this special phase of library activity in the United States.

Students will be received for this two weeks' course if they find it impossible to attend for the entire six weeks. A large attendance of Iowa trustees and teachers, as well as librarians, is expected. Those outside the state will be admitted for this course. Early application is desirable. Address inquiries to Iowa Library commission, Des

Library Meetings

Chicago—The regular meeting of the library club was held at the Public library March 13, President Josephson in the chair.

The executive committee reported that 23 copies of the List of periodicals had been sold by the club; that a report had been received from the committee on future work, suggesting a union list of bibliographies, but this was not thought feasible, and the executive committee suggested instead selected reading lists; that an annual appropriation of \$5 for the use of the jail library committee was recommended; that it was the sense of the committee that the club should arrange for a public meeting on library extension; that Mrs B. M. Mogenson of St Louis had been restored to membership, and that R. P. Hayes, L. N. Grosvenor, and Herman Poesche had been dropped; that the election of J. L. Robinson of the John Crerar library was recommended. The report was approved.

For the committee on future work, Mr Roden made an informal report that, owing to the illness of the chairman, Mr Merrill, and of Miss Lindsay, the committee had not been able to meet during the past month. However, Mr Roden said the committee recommended the preparation of the special reading lists, and he moved that the matter be taken from the hands of this committee and referred to the executive committee. This was carried.

A. H. Hopkins addressed the club upon the coming conference at Boston and Magnolia, and in reference to the approaching meeting of the Illinois Library association at Quincy.

Miss Warren explained the object in having a public meeting, viz., to arouse a livelier interest in library work among the business men, professional men, and public citizens generally of Chicago. Prof. Charles Zueblin had promised

Prof. Charles Zueblin had promised to give his address on the Modern public library movement. The president announced as a special committee on this meeting: Mr Hopkins, Miss Warren, and Mr Sudduth.

Letters from the Chicago school extension committee were read by the secretary, and the sum of \$5 was voted for membership dues in that organization.

The report of the committee on relations between libraries and schools was read by Mr Hopkins. Preceding the report was a summary of the symposium of letters printed in the March Public LIBRARIES, showing what is being done in other cities. As to Chicago: The committee finds that the Public library is willing, able, and prepared to furnish such books as will be likely to be required for the various school libraries. but that the library is unable and can hardly be expected to be able to transport them to and from the schools. We find that the conditions in the public schools are ripe for the introduction of traveling libraries. In many of these schools there are teachers and advanced. pupils who are capable and willing to take charge of these traveling libraries, and be responsible for their care and proper distribution until returned to the cases furnished by the public library. The teachers are pressed by readers and by the methods of their instruction to call for such libraries.

The committee recommends that the Chicago Library club formally request the Board of education to make ample provision for prompt transportation of the books for such traveling libraries to and from such schools as may make requisition for the same.

The committee is not prepared to report on the proposed plan of permanent branch libraries to be placed in the public schools. Signed, M. E. Ahern, Bayard Holmes, M. D., Carrie L. Elliott. This report was left to the executive committee for action

For the home libraries committee Miss Dickey reported that she has 144 books and four cases, the latter in poor condition. Three of these libraries were kept going all last year. The manual training department of the Chicago Normal School has promised to make for this work 10 new and attractive cases for the cost of the material, about \$6. (Prest. Josephson announced that

he would take up a collection among the club members and supply this amount.) It is believed that a number of the Normal School students can be interested to become visitors. The cost of transportation will have to be met by the club. The plan followed by Albany is advocated, rather than that of Carnegie, Pittsburg, as being less expensive. CHESLEY R. PERRY, Sec'y.

Connecticut—Connecticut Library association assembled on Wednesday morning, February 26, in the hall of the new library building of the New Britain institute. After the preliminary business, Prof. David N. Camp, of the Library committee, welcomed the association, and in a most interesting historical sketch outlined the growth and development of the New Britain institute, referring incidentally to places in and near the city with which the names of Elihu Burritt, Prof. Andrews, James Gates Percival, Emma Willard and Almira Lincoln Phelps will be forever associated. At the close of his paper Prof. Camp noted certain details in the architectural plans of the new building referring particularly to the arrangements made for the housing of patent reports, a complete set of which is owned by the institute, for "as the United States leads the world in the granting of patents for new inventions, so Connecticut leads the United States, and New Britain, Connecticut.'

Miss Hewins, as representative of the A. L. A. for the state of Connecticut, made the preliminary announcements regarding the coming A. L. A. conference to be held at Magnolia during the second week in June. Front her vivid description of the place itself, and the enthusiasm aroused thereby, the Connecticut delegation in attendance at the conference should be a large one. A letter from Mr Faxon, secretary of the American Library Association, was read, in which he stated that Wednesday afternoon, June 18, the program (of the A. L. A. convention) is left free, in order that various state associations may hold meetings. . . . Maine, New Cloister and the hearth, Put yourself in

Hampshire, and Massachusetts library clubs have already arranged to meet at Magnolia on Wednesday afternoon, June 18, . . . closing with the hope that Connecticut will also have a meeting at that time and place. By vote of the association the matter was referred to the officers with power to act.

The subject, Purchase of current fiction by libraries of limited means, was presented by Jonathan Trumbull, of the Otis library, Norwich, with a paper calculated to open the matter for a spirited and general discussion. Mr Trumbull quoted Mr Warner's statement about the weather, that more had been said and less done about it than on any subject within his knowledge, but saying that since the New York Times had stated that the difference between a 75 per cent circulation of novels one year and 61 the next was 24 per cent, something must have been done. Carlyle, who said that hawkers grow hoarse with loud proclaiming of poor books, would evidently buy only great works, and Mr Putnam, of the Library of congress, would exclude all works less than a year old, but one can hardly offer Grote or Herbert Spencer to the mass of read-Much has been said lately of the evaluation of fiction, but evaluation itself, whether by reviews, to reading committees or librarians, needs to be evaluated. The observation of demands at the loan-desk is often a guide for buying, and quite as often for not buying, new books, and it is a question whether worn-out novels should be replaced.

In the discussion which followed various plans for supplying the demand for popular novels were discussed. Springfield, which buys only seven or eight copies of a popular novel, while Hartford buys 25 or 30, has no private circulating library, and keeps a special loan collection at 2 cents a day or 10 cents a week. Hartford prefers sending readers direct to the circulating library for books which it cannot supply. One member of the association told of a boy's school where Charles Reade's

his place, and Never too late to mend, library, announced a library institute to have been read aloud in the evenings this winter and the boys say of them: They are bully, and make The crisis seem slow, tame, and cheap.

It was suggested that librarians of smaller libraries, by reading aloud from such novels, and stopping in interesting

After further inspection of the beautiful building so thoroughly adapted for the immense work carried on within its walls, the members of the association, at the cordial invitation of the Library committee, gathered in the main corridor and proceeded to the Hotel Russwin, where a course dinner was served.

The afternoon session opened at 2.30. The chairman of the nominating committee, Prof. W. J. James, of the Wesleyan University library, submitted the report of that committee, and by unanimous vote the same was accepted, which resulted in the reëlection of the pres-

ent board of officers. Angeline Scott of Norwalk followed with an exceedingly bright and entertaining paper on Gifts: Shall we accept? If not, how refuse? and said that if we permit Andrew Carnegie to give \$13,-000,000 in one year, shall we refuse John Smith's modest offering, although sometimes "purchase is cheaper than gift" when the gift is of no real value. New books and periodicals are desirable in proportion to their usefulness, and books by resident authors have always a certain value. Cranks always seem to have books to give away and money for mailing them to libraries. A clergyman goes to Montana and gives the town library a trunkful of gone-by religious books. A woman sends the library word that she has some magazines to give away, and the messenger goes with a wheelbarrow and returns with seven odd numbers of Littell's Living age. Old schoolbooks and religious works are showered upon town libraries. So are cheap novels, stuffed owls, and sometimes dead birds, too far gone to stuff.

be held by the Western Massachusetts Library club, some time during May, in a small town near the Connecticut border-probably Granville-in which the Connecticut Library association is very cordially invited to join.

Mary E. Robbins, who at present is places, might create a demand for them. engaged in re-cataloging the Brookline (Mass.) Public library, read a very entertaining paper in which she recounted many personal experiences in organization and reorganization.

> Anna Culver of Middletown gave a ten-minute talk on the Congressional library, noting particularly certain phases of architecture and mural decoration.

> Net prices for books was the subject of a warm discussion, which resulted in comparison of former and present cost of books to libraries, with reference also to the action taken by the Massachusetts Library club. At the close of the discussion it was voted that the matter of book prices be left in the hands of the officers with power to act.

> In the question-box were found two questions, one as to the disposal of worn-out books, the other as to circulation of bound magazines, both calling forth the various methods and rules followed in the many libraries represented.

> After a hearty vote of thanks to the librarian, Miss Rockwell, and to the library committee for their hospitality, the meeting adjourned.

> > Anna Hadley, Sec'y.

New York-The New York library club held its seventh annual dinner at the Aldine, March 13. There were about 300 guests present and Mr and Mrs Carnegie were the guests of honor. There were present many distinguished library workers of New York city, and others from a distance; Mr Dana of Newark, Mr Lane of Harvard, Mr Cutter from Northampton, Mr Dewey and Mr Eastman from Albany. The after-dinner speakers were Mr Dewey, Mr Carnegie, Mr Burlingham, president of the board of education of New Miss Farrar, of the Springfield Public York city, Dr Billings, Miss Hazeltine, and John Kendrick Bangs. Mr Carnegie's address has caused much comment because of the following utterance:

I would not deprive the seeker after number of the Publishers' weekly. books of fiction. It is better to have almost any book than none at all. It has occurred to me, however, that it might be a good plan if a man intended to leave his fortune for books and libraries-as I hope some of you millionaires here tonight are going to do—to fix it so that, in counting the proportion of works of fiction to be contained in the library, books less than three years old should not count. Imagine the slaughter that would take place! Yet, is anything that doesn't last three years a book? . Of a book that does not last this long it may well be said: "If I was so soon to be done for, I wonder what I was begun for."

Washington—The February meeting of the District of Columbia Library association was held on the 12th inst., at 8 p. m., the president, Thomas H. Clark, being in the chair, and 86 members at-

tending.

The resignation of the secretary, Hugh Williams, who is to be absent from Washington indefinitely on account of severe illness, was submitted. Col. Flint moved, and the association voted, that the resignation be accepted with regret, and that the sincere sympathy of the association be extended to Mr Williams, with the hope that he may be speedily restored to health. R. K. Shaw, of the Catalog division, Library of congress, was chosen to succeed him for the remainder of the term.

Under the topic Current events and notable books of the month, W. P. Cutter, chief of the Order division, Library of congress, mentioned, among other matters of interest, the disposal of the private libraries of McKee and Nordenskiöld, and Josephine A. Clark, librarian of the Library of the Department of agriculture, referred to a method of indexing new botanical species, published as a bulletin of the Herbier Boissier, at Chambézy, near Geneva. Mr Crandall, of the government address L. E. Stearns, Madison, Wis.

Public documents division, spoke of the sumptuous edition de luxe of Dickens, notice of which appeared in a recent

The paper of the evening was given by Juul Dieserud of the Library of congress, and his subject was Henrik Ibsen and the modern drama. Mr Dieserud represented Ibsen as an innovator of dramatic form, and explained his analytical method, that made it possible for him to adhere almost strictly to the old law of unity of time, and also his attempt to revive, in altered form, the principle of destiny or fate, as exhibited in Greek tragedy. He then gave the outline and genesis of some of Ibsen's most pronounced views of life; his aggressive individualism, so different from the glorification of mere greedy self-assertion current in certain philosophical quarters of the present day; his relentless war against some of the evils of present social conditions; his speculations with regard to a new form of religion that would effect a reconciliation between nature and spirit, between the kingdom of the Galilean and the classical world; and, finally, his piercing analysis of those marital relations that do not rest on the rock of true love. In the opinion of the speaker, however, Ibsen's chief claim to fame and renown is founded on his lifelike and strikingly original dramatic characters, which hardly had been surpassed since the days of Shakespeare, and would be sure to carry his name down to posterity along with the most shining in the galaxy of fame.

Following the paper, which was enthusiastically received, Mr Stefansson, of the Library of congress, added a few remarks regarding the individualism of Ibsen, to which Mr Dieserud made a brief reply. The association then adjourned at 9.20. R. K. Shaw, Sec'y.

Wisconsin-A library conference of this and adjoining states will be held at Madison at the close of the summer school, Aug. 28-30. The subject will be The Book. For fuller information

News from the Field.

H. C. Weller has accepted the librarianship of Springfield, Mass., at a salary of \$3000.

South Paris, Me., is to receive \$25,000 for a public library from the estate of W. H. Parsons of Brooklyn.

The Providence Athenaum has adopted the plan of providing a duplicate collection of fiction, from which novels may be rented at I cent a day.

George E. Nutting, who for a long time has been connected with the library, has been elected librarian of Fitchburg, Mass., to succeed the late P. C. Rice.

The next meeting of the Massachusetts Library club will be held at the Boston Public library on April 24. Pres. Eliot of Harvard is to be the principal speaker.

J. L. Cutler of Boston gave by bequest \$1000 each to the Brooks library at Quitman, Ga., Public library at Farmington, Me., library of Bowdoin college, and to the Lithgow library of Augusta, Me.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$5000 to the Peterborough (N. H.) Public library, the oldest public library in the United States. It was founded in 1799 and became a tax-supported library in

Walpole, Mass., has accepted the plans of J. L. Berry of Boston for the new public library for which Mr Carnegie gave \$20,000. It is to be built of red brick with Indiana limestone and granite. Miss Tyack has been elected librarian.

Central Atlantic

The series of Library institutes provided for the New York State library association will begin with Portland April 15; then will follow Binghamton on the 16th, Olean on the 18th, Rochester on the 22d, Ogdensburg on the 25th, Utica on May 6, Albany on May 7, and the series will end with Newburg veiled with fitting ceremonies in the

tended especially for the benefit of the cities in which they are to be held, but the cities have been selected as the most convenient meeting-places for representatives from the libraries of the surrounding counties. Trained librarians in each district will present various phases of library work, and there will be one evening public meeting in each district addressed by special speakers. Dr Canfield will speak at most of the eastern meetings and Mr Elmendorf in the western part of the state.

Central

Helman, Taylor & Co., of Cleveland, booksellers, are to retire from business.

Lena Randall of Oneida, N. Y., has been engaged as librarian at Portland,

A library club has been formed by the public school teachers in East St. Louis, Ill., for coöperative work with the library.

Thomas H. Swope of Kansas City has given Central University, Danville, Ky., \$25,000, and others have added \$25,000 for a new library building.

Mrs Ella R. Heatnole has been elected librarian at Goshen, Ind., at a yearly salary of \$500. James King has been elected state librarian of Kansas to succeed Mrs Anna Diggs.

Lizzie P. Swan, librarian of State normal school, Whitewater, Wis., has resigned her position and will establish a circulating reference library and literary bureau at Beloit, Wis.

The John H. Garth memorial library was opened to the public at Hannibal, Mo., last month. This is one of the best equipped libraries in that state, with a beautiful and convenient building at a cost of \$15,000.

A beautiful bronze bust of A. W. Whelpley, former librarian of Cincinnati, was presented to the public library by the Unity club of that city, and unon May 9. The institutes are not in- main hall of the library, March 8.

An exhibit of original drawings loaned by Scribner's Magazine was held at the three weeks, beginning February 17. The exhibit consisted of 72 pictures, some in oil, others in water color, pastel, pencil sketches, ink; such artists as Ernest-Seton Thompson, F. C. Yohn, Clark, Keller, Chapman, Marchetti, Child, Liebscher, McCarter, and others were represented, in many cases by a series of pictures. Large numbers of people visited the library, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the drawings from the boys and girls, who crowded around the Johnny Bear pictures by Ernest Seton-Thompson, to the older people interested in seeing the original work of magazine illustrators. Bound volumes of Scribner's and single numbers were placed on tables, for comparisons to be made from the artist's work on the wall to the illustration as it appeared in the magazine. The local papers aided in the way of keeping the public interested by comments and articles from time to time. Among the good results shown was a gain of 900v. in circulation over the previous year's issue, and the bringing into the reading-room of a number of business men who heretofore had not used the library.

The following is a list of the libraries made possible by the gifts of Andrew Carnegie in one day, March 22:

| _ | - | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| Reno, Nev | 15,000 | Oskaloosa, Iowa\$ | 20,000 |
| Baraboo, Wis | 12,000 | Yankton, S. D | 10,000 |
| Greensburg, Ind | 15 000 | Ont | 15,000 |
| London, Ohio | 10,000 | B. Harbor, Mich | 15,000 |
| B. Island, Ill | 15,000 | Victoria, B. C | 50,000 |
| Littleton, N. H | 15,000 | Little Falls, Minn | 10,000 |
| Paris, Ill | 18,000 | Newton, Kan | 10,000 |
| Maquoqueta, Iowa | 10,000 | Atlantic, Iowa | 12,500 |
| Redfield, S. D | 10,000 | St. Thomas, Ont | 15,000 |
| Denver, Colo | 200,000 | Iowa City, Iowa | 25,000 |
| Las Vegas, N. M | 10,000 | Beatrice, Neb | 20,000 |
| Goderich, Ont | 10,000 | Cedar Falls, Iowa | 15,000 |
| Bozeman, Mont | 15,000 | Denison, Iowa | 10,000 |
| Saratoga, N. Y | 10,000 | Hampton, Iowa | 10,000 |
| San Bernardino, | | Athol, Mass | 15,000 |
| N. M | 15,000 | New Albany, Ind | 35,000 |
| Danville, Ind | 10,000 | Tipton, Ind | 10,000 |
| Kokomo, Ind | 20,000 | Mt Clemens, Mich., | 15,000 |
| Santa Rosa, Cal | 20,000 | Chicago Heig'ts, Ill. | 10,000 |
| Charlotte, Mich | 10 000 | Waukesha, Wis | 15,000 |
| Brazil, Ind | 20,000 | _ | |
| Fulton, N. Y | 15,000 | Total\$8 | 62,500 |
| New B'nsw'k, N. J. | 50 000 | | |

South

The Carnegie library at Atlanta was public library at Mansfield, Ohio, for opened to the public March 4, although it is not yet completed, owing to unacceptable work by some of the contractors. The first four days over 2000 borrowers were registered. The children's room, which is practically fin-Edwin Lord Weeks, Christy, Frost, ished, was greatly popular from the first moment, and the crowds of visitors raised a question of sufficient room for them. The library is a very beautiful building of Georgia marble, with ample room for growth in every department. Miss Wallace, the very efficient librarian, with tact, courtesy, and sprightliness, is winning friends and help for the library from every quarter. Through his admiration for Miss Wallace's personality, Mr Carnegie has been led twice to increase his gift to Atlanta, a unique thing for him to do. Miss Rankin is assistant librarian and is an able second to Miss Wallace in all her plans for the good of the library. A staff of six assistants and three apprentices are carrying these plans. The only drawback is the small appropriation of \$5000 annually, wholly inadequate for the administration of such an institution.

> A library club has been formed at Nashville, Tenn., with the following officers: Mary Hannah Johnson, president; Edwin Wiley, Vanderbilt University library, vice-president; Miss Lauderdale, University of Nashville and Peabody Normal library, secretary; Miss Warren, Vanderbilt Law library, treasurer.

Foreign

B. F. Stevens, the well-known bookbuyer of London, died March 5 at his home in Surrey. Though an American by birth, Mr Stevens was in business in London for more than 40 years, and was especially esteemed by American libraries for his efforts to supply their wants.

Pacific Coast

Joseph A. Gabel has been appointed State librarian of Washington, to suc ceed J. P. Callison.

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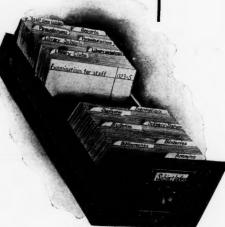
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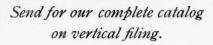
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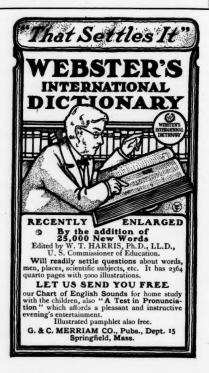
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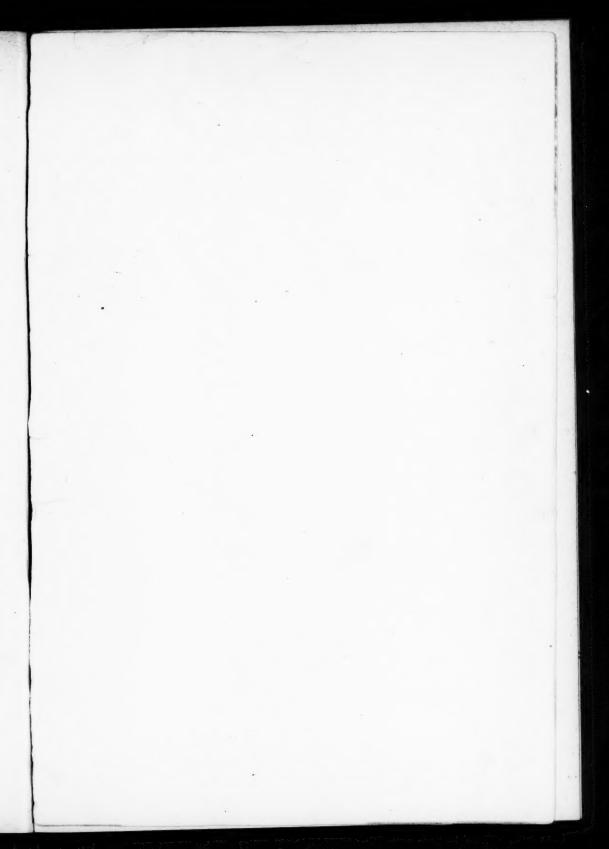
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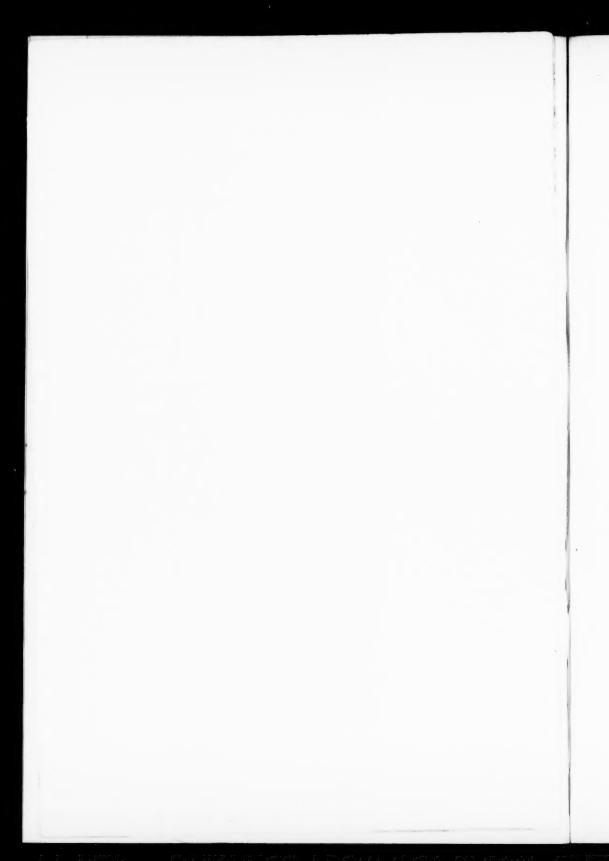
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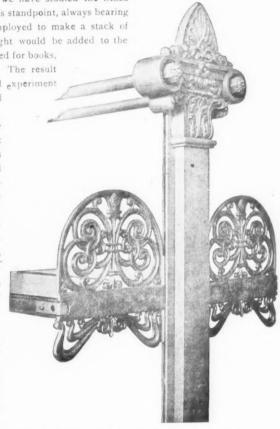
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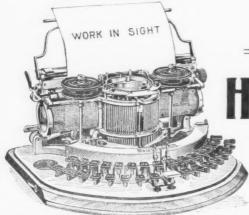
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